The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862. NO. 17.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less.....	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Two squares.....	1 00	1 50	2 00
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Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less.....	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square.....	2 00	4 00	7 00
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Three squares.....	4 00	10 00	13 00
Four squares.....	5 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column.....	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column.....	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

ONE SAID, THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of the Court of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Plea-ant Hill School House, in Joseph Kelso's, in said township.

3d district composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 7th district at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Roads and Brady Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston in the town of Saltsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 2, as is certainly mentioned and described, at the house of David Drake, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Coffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's mountain, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southern part of the farm owned by Michael Maginis, thence north 45 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, to at Hugh Moffitt's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, to at Ezekiel Curfiss', in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 12th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, formerly owned by Isaac Hale, in said township.

15th district composed of Wells township, at the house of Benjamin Magill, in Mapleton Depot.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of the old township, at the house of Wm. B. Rankin, Water Street.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Rinne, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Bourroughs, with the several tracts of land next to and attached to the same, now or late occupied by Thos. McDonald, John K. McCulloh, Andrew Robeson, John Bergamer and Wm. Bergamer, and the tract of land now owned by Bergamer, John Shoenbergers, known as the Potter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Smith, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scott-ville.

23d district composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Middletown, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded and lying within the following described boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of Union township on the south-east corner of said township, thence along said Union township line to the corner of three lines from said district, thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the road from Hyo's mill to Shirleysville crosses the summit of Sandy ridge to the two Dorsets, and the ways and lines to the aforesaid, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. The part of Walker and Porter township, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker tire formation, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kirk's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter township, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house of Whittaker, now inhabited by old mill and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and south of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the house of Daniel Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the schoolhouse in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township at the house of John Penfield, on the lands of Henry Lenker.

28th district, composed of Union township, recently erected out of a part of the township of Tod township, to commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Top of Broad Top mountain, at the Hog-pen Hollow line opposite the Dudley tavern, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence south sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifteen degrees, east ten hundred and seventy two perches to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and twenty-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top on the western side of John Ferrel's farm; south, 8 and five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line at the Head of Trap Run, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

And we make known and give notice, as in such case the 11th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law disqualified holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 8th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," passed April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in the Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. 4t.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, September 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for actual freedom; that the President will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of states, if any in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall in that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein two majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.—That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled Act to make an additional article of war, approved March 13, 1862, which act is in the words and figure following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the good of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such article:

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States, are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor be claimed to be due; and any officer, who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2d. And be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage. Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes approved July 17, 1862 and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9th. And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SECT. 10. And be it further enacted, that no slaves escaping into any State or territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State shall be delivered up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty except for crime or some offence against the laws unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due his lawful owner and has not borne arms against us in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto.—No person engaged in the military or naval service in the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon, and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective sphere of service, the act and sections above recited; and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective states, and the people of that relation shall have been suspended or destituted, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
W. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

Proclamation By the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA S. S.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, September 24, 1862.—*Whereas*, the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army has been arrested by the prompt and patriotic response of the loyal men of the State and the signal victory achieved by General McClellan's army on the Antietam, and

Whereas, the alacrity with which the people in every section of the Commonwealth hastened to the rescue of their brethren on the Cumberland Valley border, is worthy of the highest measure of praise. Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the borders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport, until the troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the State from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even *military strategy subordinate to plunder.*

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby order that the troops called into the service of the State by General Order, No. 36, be discharged, and that they be sent to their homes as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, and in the name of our mighty State, and in behalf of our threatened people on the border, I tender them the grateful acknowledgements of a rescued Commonwealth; and I recommend that the companies hereby discharged from active service should take prompt measures to preserve and perfect their *organizations*, and that new ones should be formed in every county, so that they may be at all times ready to answer the call of the State, should their services again be required. Arms will be issued to them as soon as they can make regular requisitions in accordance with law, and the companies lately in the service of the State will be preferred to others, should the supply not be equal to the demand. It is confidently expected, however, that all the organized men of the State can be promptly and properly armed.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh. By the Governor.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Soldier's Aid Society.

AIRY DALE, Sept. 5, 1862.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Airy Dale and vicinity, hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions, for which the donors will please accept the thanks of the Society:

Mrs. Brown and daughters, 2 dozen eggs, 1 pr. woolen socks, lint, jelly and dried raspberries.

Mrs. E Orbaly, 1 towel, 1 shirt, 1 pr. pants, 100 ginger crackers, cloths, soap, jelly and apple butter.

Jennie Secrist, lint and tracts.

Mrs. David Detweiler, dried corn, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs. Isaac Wagner, 1 pair pillows.

" Christian Detweiler, six dozen eggs, 1 gallon apple butter, dried apples, onions and cloths.

Mrs. Mary Shadle, dried apples, one towel and dried cherries.

Mrs. Solomon Sharp, dried apples, dried cherries, apple butter and linen.

Mary E Wakefield, one sheet, dried cherries, onions and jelly.

Mrs Peter Fultz, dried apples, dried cherries, onions, 1 towel and 100 ginger crackers.

Mrs Christiana Yodter, dried apples and dried cherries.

Mrs Benjamin Platt, dried cherries, onions and cloths.

Mrs Amos Smoker, 3 qts dried sour cherries, 3 qts dried sweet cherries and onions.

Mrs Samuel Wise, dried fruit, onions and soap.

Mrs Jacob Musser, 1 sheet, 4 quarts dried cherries, bandages and onions.

Mrs Joel Kaufman, dried apples, linen cloths, and 1 bottle currant wine.

Mrs. John Huey, dried apples, jelly and linen.

Mrs Barletz Ealy, 2 towels, 2 handkerchiefs, cloths, lint, dried cherries, onions and tracts.

Mrs John Newman, dried whortleberries, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs. Jacob Goodman, onions and cloths.

Mrs John S. Weston, one towel, one jar apple-butter, bandages, soap, lint, ginger-crackers and dried apples.

Mrs Henry Goss, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs Samuel Secrist, preserves and dried berries.

Mrs Mariah Fleming, dried apples, dried berries and onions.

Mrs Abner Anderson, 1 jar tomatoes, dried apples, bandages and onions.

Mrs M L Shaffner, one sheet, dried fruit and onions.

Mrs Jacob Shaffner, 1 pillow, 3 qts seeded cherries, bandages and one box linen lint.

Annie M Shaffner, bandages.

Mrs Isaac Oltenkirk, dried cherries, butter, eggs, cakes and jelly.

Mrs Elizabeth Adamson, dried cherries, dried apples and 1 shirt.

Mrs Jacob Zook, 1 jar apple butter.

" R Allison, 1 sheet, dried cherries and jelly.

Jernsha C M'Carthy, three qts dried cherries, currant jelly, bandages and lint.

Sealy B McCarthy, 24 newspapers, 6 sheets note paper and 6 envelopes.

Mrs Jonathan K Metz, apple butter, 1 sheet and dried cherries.

Mrs W J McCarthy, dried raspberries, dried elderberries, dried cherries, 2 dozen eggs and onions.

Margaret E McCarthy, 1 pillow-slip, dried fruit, linen lint, cotton lint, pair thread half-hose bandages, 1 sheet and linen clothes.

Mrs Mary Boring, onions.

" H. L. McCarthy, 2 jar apple-butter.

William H Wise, 25 cents, Jacob Smoker, 10 cents, Samuel Hooley, 81, Martin Platt, 10 cents, John Sharp, 25 cents, D. H. Yodter, 25 cents, J M Shaffner, 50 cents, Samuel Fultz, 10 cents, Millford R. Shaffner, 25 cents, Solomon Boyers, 22 cents, Annie M Shaffner, 25 cents, Mary C. Young, 25 cents, Miss H. C Shaffner 25 cents, Hugh Mecum, 50 cents, H S Musser, 25 cents, John Ealy, 25 cents, John Musser, 7 cents, Samuel Sharp, 25 cts, Mary Musser, 10 cents. Christian Detweiler, 25 cents, and John Smoker, 10 cents.

The donations were liberal; requiring two large boxes. They were forwarded to Washington, D. C., through Mr. John M. Stonebraker, Express Agent at Mill Creek, Pa., who received the following letter of acknowledgment:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—Present our kindest thanks to the ladies of Airy Dale, for the two boxes of hospital stores, sent through you. They came safely to hand.

Winter is coming and men increasing. Woolen goods will soon be in demand; shirts, socks, drawers, gloves, etc.

God be with us—save the land, and put its enemies to confusion.

Very truly. D. L. EATON.
J. M. Stonebraker.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon beg leave to acknowledge the following contributions received up to September 10th:

Mrs Nancy Corbin, Ridges, dried cherries and onions.

Mrs Martha Heffner, Ridges, lint and onions.

Mrs Rachel Corbin, Ridges, dried cherries, apples, onions, dried pears and pear butter.

Mrs Jane Hardy, Ridges, candles, dried apples, berries, onions, herbs and dried beef.

Mrs John Flenner, Ridges, sheet, pillow cases, &c.

Nancy Doulan, Ridges, dried cherries.

Mrs Anna Jackson, Huntingdon, 83

Contributions received sometime during the summer which were not acknowledged:

Mrs Charles Snyder, Juniata township, 5 lbs butter and two chickens.

Mary M Snyder, Juniata township, 2 chickens.

Maggie Snyder, Juniata township, 10 cents and soap.

Jennie Snyder, Juniata township, 8 cents.

Will not more of the children aid us in ministering to the wants of the soldier, both temporal and spiritual?—The American Bible Society desires to place copies of the New Testament in every Military Hospital in the land, but after distributing thousands to the army and navy their funds for this purpose are exhausted, and they now appeal to the Sabbath schools for help. How much will the children of Huntingdon give for this noble object?—We must again remind the wives, mothers and sisters of our brave men that the winter is fast approaching, when they will need woolen stockings, and the knitting of them, if not already commenced, should no longer be delayed. Mrs Harris, Sec'y of the Ladies Aid states that sour-kraut, pickles of *all kinds, apple butter should be put* up, and fruit dried in large quantities, for the use of soldiers in both field and hospital. Concentrated chicken, beef, mutton, &c., should also be put up now.

The Society desire also to thank Robert Lott, to whom they are much indebted for carrying their boxes without *charge to the depot.*

Training of Children.

The following extract is copied from the "Recreations of a Country Parson."

"I have said that almost every human being has some intellectual peculiarity; some moral twist, away from the moral standard of righteousness.—Let it be added, that it is little wonder that the fact should be as it is. I do not think merely of a certain unhappy warping of an old original wrench, which human nature long ago received, and from which it never has recovered. I am not writing as a theologian, and so I do not suggest the grave consideration that human nature, being fallen, need not be expected to be the right working machinery that it might have been before it fell. But I may at least say, look how most people are educated, consider the kind of training they get and the incompetent hands that train them; what chance have they of being anything but screws? Ah, my reader, if horses were broken by people as unfit for their work as most of the people who form human minds, there would not be a horse in the world that would not be dead lame. You do not trust your thorough-bred colt, hitherto unhandled, to any one who is not understood to have a thorough knowledge of the characteristics and education of horses. But, in numberless instances, even in the better classes of society, a thing which needs to be guarded against, a thousand wrong tendencies, and trained up to a thousand right things from which it is ready to shrink, the most sensitive and complicated thing in human nature, *the human soul*, is left to have its character formed by hands as hopelessly unfit for the task as the Lord Chancellor is to prepare the dinner for the next St. Legger. You find parents and guardians systematically following a course of treatment calculated to bring out the very worst tendencies in the mind and heart that are latent in the little things given to their care.

If a young horse has a tendency to shy, how carefully the trainer seeks to win him away from the habit.—But if a poor little boy has a hasty temper, *you may find* his mother talking the greatest pains to irritate that temper. If the little fellow has some physical or mental defects, you have seen parents who never miss an opportunity of throwing it in the boy's face; parents who seem to exult in the thought that they know a place where a touch will always cause to wince the sensitive, unprotected point where the dart of malignity will never fail to get home.

If a child has said or done some wrong or foolish thing, you will find parents who are constantly raking up and remembering it for the pure pleasure of giving pain. Would any *kindly man*, who knows that his horse has just fallen down and cut himself, take pains, whenever he came to a bit *of freshly macadamized road*, to bring down the poor horse on the sharp stones again with his bleeding knees? And even where you do not find positive malignity in those intrusted with the training of human minds, you find hopeless incompetency exhibited in many other ways; outrageous silliness and vanity, want of honesty, and utter want of sense.

I say it deliberately, instead of wondering that most minds are such screws, I wonder with indescribable surprise that they are not a thousand times worse; for they are like trees, pruned and trained into ugliness and barrenness. They are like horses carefully tutored to shy, kick, rear, and bite. It says something hopeful as to what may yet be made of human beings, that most of them are no worse than they are. Some parents, fancying too, that they are educating their children on Christian principles, educate them in such a fashion that the only wonder is that the children do not end at the gallows."

Diseases arising from Exposure to Draft.

Oft we hear such strange assertions,
One and all to make excuse,
Quite akin to base desertion,
None but cowards will refuse.

Here you see a helpless cripple,
Walking with a bamboo staff,
Perhaps he has a boil or pimple,
When he is exposed to draft.

One, of heart has palpitation,
Broken limb, or something more,
There's a head of inflamation,
Sanguiry ailments quite a score.

One of chronic rheumatism,
Who hath never ailed before,
Tedious 'tis to name the ism's,
Of the halt, the lame and sore.

Some, for fear the draft may master,
Quit their work and stay at home,
On their backs will put a plaster,
Preparing for the time to come.

Here's a man of five and thirty,
Strange 'tis leap year now in craft,
He has leaped in years full twenty
Since he is exposed to draft.

Alexandria, Sept. 23. J L A.

[For the Globe.]

BABY HARRY.

Fold the hands gently
O'er his white breast,
Part the hair softly,
Disturb not his rest.

Scatter flowers lightly
O'er the loved form
Of sweet baby Harry,
The fairest of all.

He sleepeth quietly
In the bosom of One
Who hath called so early
The child to his home.

Death came so calmly
And took him away
That it left no trace
On the beautiful clay.

The angel came brightly
In robes of snowy white,
Baby Harry saw him
And smiled at the sight.

The smile remained placidly
Fixed on his face,
For the angel had taken
The child to his embrace.

We've one dear one less on earth,
One cherub more in heaven,
Our child of terrestial birth
To heavenly mansions given.

Huntingdon, Sept. 25, 1862. MADGE.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Interesting from Louisville.—Preparations for Defending the City.—Late Accounts from Munfordsville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Louisville is again in a fright. The continual sneer at Cincinnatti, for preparing for an emergency, is giving way to the wish that they, too, had been scared in the right manner, and had fully appreated the danger of neglect. Too much time has been already wasted.—The enemy are again knocking at the door, and the apathy oxhibited heretofore is giving way to the realities of the present crisis of affairs in the commercial city of Kentucky.

Yesterday they commenced a raid upon the negroes, and, without any premonition from the powers that be, the darkies were seized as they were quietly walking along the streets, and hurried off to the rendezvous, corner of Green and Fourth streets. The chase was kept up all the afternoon, and many an exciting foot-race between soldier and "contraband" was the result. By evening the news was spread all over the city, and the "called population" remained hid.

This morning, the whole city was excited by a despatch received by the 'Grapevine Telegraphic Association.' This society is composed of a large body of swell-head Secessionist sympathizers, who prowl around the hotels and public places generally, and distribute their rumors in the hearing of honest men. This morning they issued the following:

Munfordville Captured—Rebels marching—Elizabethtown Taken — Louisville must Fall—Too Late to Fortify.

This city is now being well fortified; the line of fortifications are the best that could be formed within ten miles of the city. Captain Loomis is my authority for this assertion; he says it is splendid, and that the city can be held against great odds.

They will dig but one line of trenches, and should the rebels come, the soldiers here will show them, if necessary, what it is to die in the "last and only ditch." Loomis says that falling back from trench to trench is demoralizing to those who are compelled to do so, and highly exciting and encouraging to the enemy. He believes, with the available force near, that Louisville is perfectly safe.

The gunboat Chillicothe is nearly completed. The workmen are busy night and day, mounting their immense guns of one hundred and sixty eight calibre. The report is fully believed here that Kirby Smith is getting all his available force ready, waiting for Bragg's coming, hoping to join him near here. General Nelson arrived at the Galt House this morning; his coming was hailed with joy by a host of ardent admirers. We had a grand review of 12,000 troops, day before yesterday. Pretty much all the regiments congregated in this section of country were marched in column, and exhibited to the admiring gaze of astonished Louisvillians. Many of the men were sun struck—several died.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19, 1862.—Gen'l Nelson has taken hold of the military of this place, and has commenced the work of cleaning the rubbish out of the city. All commissioned officers are ordered to report to him immediately, and hold themselves in readiness for orders. There will be 2,000 blacks at work on the trenches to-day—the maxim laid down by all good military men is, or should be, in such emergencies, "Citizens for labor, soldiers for fighting." I do not believe in our Indiana and Illinois boys being put to *digging, only in case of absolute ne*cessity; let them be kept at drill every spare hour, let them be rendered fully efficient in the manual of arms and evolutions of the field, and, if trenches are needed, let the citizens be called out to dig them. Let them turn out as did Cincinnatti, and go to work with a will, and their city is safe, but this is not in them; they are careless, and the people know and feel it.

We have generals enough here to "laugh a siege to scorn." Last night I stepped into the Galt House, and there saw Major General Nelson, Brig. Gens. Dument, Jackson, Johnson, and Cruft, and five or six colonels. Brig. Gen. Granger and staff are at the Louisville Hotel. The hotels will no doubt be depleted of the shoulder-strap shirkers by General Nelson's whole-some order.

Many ask the question why Munfordville was not reinforced? There were authentic reports of its being attacked last Sunday night. There were 15,000 troops here—40 or 50 miles of railroad open—and yet they were not sent, and Col. Wilder, than whom a braver officer never lived, was compelled, by force of superior numbers, to succumb to the fate of circumstances.

Bragg's entire army of from 30,000 to 50,000 are now at Munfordville.

Some regts arrived in the city to-day. A large body will be sent immediately in that direction, and if Buell comes up, the Secesh will find a fire in the rear, while the forces from this place will give them a little in the front.—Buell, it is said, is perfectly satisfied with the position of things; he says he's got them just where he wants them. The city has been thronged with soldiers all day long, artillery, cavalry, and infantry; the 21st Michigan arrived this afternoon, also the 26th and 44th Illinois, bearing a tattered banner, inscribed "Pea Ridge." This regiment were the recipients of loud hurrahs from the multitude. Dan McCook's brigade is under marching orders. Everything looks lively for a forward movement. The boys were aroused at two o'clock in the morning, and cooked their rations, ready for a three days' march. Nine o'clock Friday night, as I write this, the 2nd Missouri regiment, of Pea Ridge notoriety, is passing the hotel.

Affairs at Munfordville.

[From the Louisville Journal, 19th.]

The courier who arrived on Tuesday night left Munfordville about 2 P. M., and reached Elizabethtown late at night. He was a member of the 50th Indiana. He stated that Col. Dunham, as the senior officer, had assumed command. He immediately corrected this, and said that nobody was in command, but that Col. Dunham had invited Col. Wilder to co-operate with him in defending the place. There appears to be no doubt that Col. Dunham assumed the command on his arrival. Colonel Dunham immediately asked for reinforcements, and Colonel Owen's 68th Indiana, two companies of Col. King's Indiana Infantry, and a battery of artillery were sent. These reached Munfordville on Monday, having to fight their way through from Bacon Creek, the rebel guerillas under Col. Morrison hanging upon their rear. There are reports of a serious want of ammunition. Col. Dunham's regiment secreted a large quantity within four miles of the fort on Sunday evening, *and to this free access could have been* had at any time.

The rebels made their appearance in strong force on Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock. Our picket post was at Rowlett's Station, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile south of the fort, and beyond the ridge upon which the rail and turnpike roads cross each other. This picket post has been strengthened during the morning, and was in such force at the time of the attack as to successfully skirmish with the rebel advance for some time. It was not until the rebels appeared in force on their *right*, on the turnpike road, and on their left, on the dirt road to Glasgow, that our skirmishers fell back through the woods into the fort, and reported the enemy moving in force toward Woodsonville and *on our* left.

The courier who arrived on Wednesday noon at Elizabethtown, left Munfordville at daylight on the same day, and reports as follows: The rebels made an assault during the day.—A battery of rebel artillery, under cover of the woods, threw a shell occasionally, and gave employment to the guns on the left of our works; but no determined assault, or even musket fight, was made. The rebels contented themselves with effecting a landing on the north bank of the river, and a *lodgment for their artillery on the* bluffs overlooking the fort.

When this had been accomplished, and the investment appeared complete, the rebels, at five o'clock P. M., sent in a flag of truce and made a formal demand for its surrender. Cols. Dunham and Wilder, and Adjutant J. Simpson, of the 50th Indiana, went out to meet the flag, and listened to the demand. The Union officers then returned and a consultation was had. What it amounted to is not known.

At midnight the flag of truce was again met, and a formal surrender was to be made at sunrise. Pending this ceremony, the courier left on the horse of Adjutant Simpson, who informed him that a surrender had been determined upon. Our loss is five killed; that of the rebels is not known.

The Surrender of Munfordville.

[From the Louisville Journal, 20th.]

It will be remembered that the defences at Munfordville had been formed with a view to an attack from the south; but as a formidable rebel force made its appearance on the north side of the river, and as the Federal works were threatened at all points, to hold out longer would have been suicidal on the part of the Federal troops.

Our forces were surrendered by Col. C. L. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana infantry, who commanded on Monday morning. The forces surrendered embraced the 17th Indiana, the 60th Indiana, the 67th Indiana, the 68th Indiana, the 69th Indiana, all infantry; Capt. Hare's cavalry company of Louisville provost guard, a portion of the 4th Ohio battery, and one section of the 18th Indiana battery, amounting in all to about 4,500 and 10 cannon, including a 24-pounder.

The rebels fought with great desperation on Sunday, Colonel Wilder being in command of the Federal forces on that day. Two regiments of rebels made five different charges on a Federal battery, and were as often repulsed. In the last charge the two rebel regiments were almost annihilated, and our informant says that, of the members of the rebel companies, but three escaped death or injury.

On Tuesday Col. Dunham sent out skirmishers, who were soon driven in. As the rebels approached the Federals were ordered to reserve their fire until the enemy had advanced closely upon our works. Volley after volley of musketry was then poured into the rebel infantry at short range, which mowed down their ranks in great numbers.—During the skirmishing on Tuesday a citizen named Robert Getty, who had been impressed by the rebels as a guide, was killed. Among the rebel officers lost in the different engagements were three colonels and two lieutenant colonels, including a Col. Scott and a Col. Smith.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Union County Ticket.

Agreeably to a call made for a Union Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday, September 9, 1862, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a Union County ticket to be supported by all loyal men, who ignore party and wish to unite in one common cause, the support and defence of our country; delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the time and place specified, and nominated the following ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
SHERIFF,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

Union County Committee.

ALEX. PORT, *Chairman.*

John G Miles,	Joseph Isenberg,
Thomas P Love,	James Neely,
Andrew Cheeny,	Henry Robison,
Isaac Hamlin,	Daniel Teague,
Wm. Johnston,	George Eyster,
Abram Harnish,	Robert Goshorn,
R F Hazlett,	Sam'l Heckadorn,
William Moore,	Isaac Long,
David Wilson,	Stewart Corbett,
W. B M'Williams,	David Thompson,
John McQuig,	John Warfel,
James McElroy,	David Hicks,
John Dysert,	Thos. E Orbison,
Jacob Herncane,	John Enyeart,
Samuel McVitty,	Abra'm Carothers,
William Smires,	Henry Brewster,
Morris Catshall,	W A Fraker,
George Robison,	J C Sechler,
George H Lang,	John Bare,
Jackson Harman,	John Donaldson,
Robert Stewart,	Simeon Wright,
Barletz Eley,	Jacob Weaver,
John R McCarthy,	James Entrikin,
John R Hunter,	Joseph Morrison,
Henry Davis,	Samuel Krigar,
Henry Haltzaple,	Nicholas Corbin,
James Henderson.	

THE WOUNDED.—Captain Simpson, Lieut George Thomas, Lieut Wm C Wagoner, J Randolph Simpson, M B Brenneman, Joshua R Knode, and J Easton Robb, have been brought home by their friends and are in town doing well. All will recover. David R Shorthill is also at home, on Broad Top. His wound, we understand, is more severe than those of the 'boys' we have named, still there is hopes he may recover. The brave wounded 'boys' have been very much scattered —some are at Harrisburg, some at Hagerstown, and some have been taken to Frederick.

CAPTAIN Wharton's company, from this place and Walker and Penn townships, and Captain Bucher's company from Alexandria, arrived home on Saturday evening. Captain Johnston's company got home with us on Thursday night. Captain Wharton was elected Major of his regiment. It will give us pleasure to publish the roll of each company if the officers will hand them in.

Our young friend Lieut J S Campbell, taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Mountain, has been released, with other officers, and has returned home. He looks none the worse of a few weeks stay in Richmond.

☞ Jos. B. Noble, Esq., of Bedford, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in this Senatorial District.

The 125th Regiment.

This morning we received from our friend S G Baker, of the 125th, a list of killed and wounded of his regiment. It is about as complete as the lists we had previously received and give in to-day's Globe. We must, however, give an extract from his letter:

"In the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, the gallant 125th done her duty, being under a galling fire for over 13 hours, but acted cool and brave, although badly cut up. We were furthest in front when we received a terrible fire from the rebs, but returned the same with deadly slaughter; twice were we ordered to cease firing and fall back but did not heed until we were completely flanked both on the right and left wing and without support. It was in this charge that we lost our Adjutant and Acting Major Robert M Johnson of Williamsburg; he fell wounded in the hip and expired in about 48 hours. Many were the hair-breadth escapes, and it is a common thing to see men with holes thro' their caps, coats, equipments, &c."

Editor's Correspondence.

LETTER NO. X.

HEADQUARTERS COMP. F, *Warehouse, Chambersburg, Sept. 22.*

DEAR GLOBE:—This morning a number of our company left for Hagerstown to look after dead and wounded friends in the 125th regiment.

12 *o'clock, M.*—Nothing new to-day, further than a report that our regt. is returning on foot to Greencastle.

9 *P. M.*—All the boys in quarters. Just had a visit from Samuel Calvin and R. A. McMurtrie, Esqs., of Hollidaysburg. They are members of a company from that place, encamped some three or four miles from this place.

Sept. 23, 5 *A. M.*—Great confusion. We are just at breakfast, and our regt. has just arrived in the cars. We must pack up in haste and join our regt. and return to Harrisburg.

Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, 8 *P. M.*—Just arrived, surrendered our guns, etc., and have taken tents in which to rest during the night.

4 *A. M.*—Up for breakfast. Provisions getting short. 10 *A. M.*—Getting into the cars and off for home.—*Newton Hamilton,* 10 *P. M.*—Have been lying on the track during the past six hours— detained by a collision of freight trains ahead of us. *Huntingdon* 11½ *P. M.*—At home—every man arranging for comfortable quarters under his own roof.

And this letter closes the editor's *army* correspondence.

As there were some errors in the roll of Company F, published in our last, we give a corrected roll this week—also the roll of regimental officers.

Regimental Officers of 3d Regt., P. M.

Col., Wm. Dorris, Jr., Huntingdon.
Lt. Colonel, Wm. C Lawson, Milton, Northumberland county.
Major, William Frick, Chester, Delaware county.
Quarter Master, Charles A. Lane, Wilkesbarree.
Adjutant, Robert A. Allen, Williamsport.
Sergeant Major, John B Linn, Lewisburg.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Jacob Stanbaugh, Juniata county.
Commissary Sergeant, William B. Holmes.
Surgeon, Dr. T. A Bushey, Franklin county.
Asst. Surgeon, Dr. E. W. Walton.
Chaplin, J R Loomis, Lewisburg.
Sutler, W A Schroyer.
Fife Major, Wm E Cooper, Huntingdon county.
Drum Major, D J Wharton.
Postmaster, John S Gleim, Huntingdon.

Roll of Com. F, 3d Regt., P. M.

Captain, George W Garrettson.
1st Lieut., Wm Lewis.
2d Lieut., A A Jacobs.
1st Sergeant, R C McGill.
2d do George Jackson.
3d do James A Brown.
4th do William Africa.
5th do A V Westbrook.
1st Corporal, William Williams.
2d do Livingston Robb.
3d do P C Swoope.
4th do S G Whittaker.
5th do Christian Long.
6th do Henry McManigal
7th do David Grove.
8th do Robert Martin.
Drummer boy, Charles E. Bevens.

PRIVATES.

Brown, S T	King, Thomas
Blair, David	Long, Isaac
Buchanan, W	Lewis, U B
Bruington, James	Lytle, P M
Bailey, J M	Lowe, J M
Bolin, William	McCracken, John
Buchanan, James	Miller, J A
Bradley, George	Myers, John
Carmon, Joseph R	Miles, John G
Chilcote, J C	Newingham, D
Chestnutwood, A	Orbison, Wm A
Clark, A	Patterson, Geo. W
Cromer, Theo. H	Port, James
Cunningham, W.	Roland, J J
Clement, S T	Roland, D
Caldwell, Wm C	Reed, John
Findley, J	Rahm, Wm K
Fry, A.	Scott, John
Graffius, Benjamin	Snyder, Michael
Glazier, Henry	Speer, P M
Gleim, J S	Sikes, John
Gwin, D P	Straightiff, John
Hatfield, S	Snare, Henry
Hatfield, J	Steel, Samuel A
Hatfield, W	Stouffer, John
Hanigar, Joseph A	Thomas, J L
Hoffman, A	Vandevander, Jno.
Hoffman, J	White, W L
Houpt, D	Woods, Robert

Mr. West Birch, of Washington, a volunteer nurse captured at Bull Run, has been released from prison in Richmond and returned home on Friday. From him we learn that eighteen citizens of Kentucky, arrested in their own State, were brought to Richmond, and have, for two months, been confined in a dungeon.

These men are between fifty and seventy years of age, and were confined because they refused to bear arms for the Southern Confederacy. When they were brought out of their dungeon last Monday, they were almost eaten up with lice, their bodies being literally covered with blood, and not a spot upon them that had not been infested by the vermin.

GEN. WILLIAMS, of General McClellan's staff, says that we captured from thirty-five to forty thousand stands of arms, sixteen cannon and thirty-five stands of colors, in the late battles in Maryland.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Lieut M'Donald of Captain Campbell's company, on Monday. The Lieutenant is afflicted with the rheumatism, and is staying a few days in Harrisburg receiving medical treatment before he returns to his company.

A Dollar that Pays Well.

One of the best seasonable enterprises, now before the public, is that of the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist.* He has secured for his Subscribers fine colored editions of two splendid Maps of localities of great interest. One of these covering a space of more than *ten square feet,* shows the entire State of VIRGINIA so completely that every town, city, village, river, brook, mountain, hill, and principal road, is readily found. It also embraces the principal parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The other Map, covering about 15 square feet, gives all the Southern or Slave States, including Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and all south of them. Though not so minute as the Map of Virginia, this shows all the counties, principal towns, etc., of the Southern States. Any person subscribing now for the *Agriculturist,* is presented with a choice of the above two Maps. In addition to this, every new subscriber for 1863, (Vol. 22.) receives the *Agriculturist* for the rest of this year *without charge.* We have long received the *Agriculturist,* and can testify to its real merits. Every number is well illustrated, and contains a very large amount of really useful, practical, reliable information for the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, including a very interesting department for the little ones. No one can fail to get many dollars' worth of useful hints from a volume of the *Agriculturist,* while the maps now are so much extra. We have sent for two copies of the paper so as to get both maps.—Send for the paper on our recommendation, or if you prefer, send a dime for a single copy, and examine it for yourself.—The address of the publisher is ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, New York.

A DESERVED HONOR.—John Willoughby of Co. G. 5th P. R. C. has been promoted to the 2d Lieutenancy of the company by appointment.

A Common Term Beautifully Defined.

An old soldier, in appealing lately to his son to go and fight for the Government and the Union, said:

"Perhaps you have never thought what your country means. It is all that surrounds you—all that has brought you up and fed you—all that you have loved. This country that you see—these houses, these trees, those girls that go along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, the bread which pays your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which come to you from the men and things among which you live—this is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remembrances which she has left you, the earth where she rests—this is your country! You see it, you breathe it, everywhere. Think to yourself, of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name—and that name will be *your country.* We owe it all that we are, and he who enjoys the advantages of having a country, and does not accept the burden of it, forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen. Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother. Your country is in danger."

The Draft postponed in Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 37.

The call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to resist the threatened invasion of the State, was nobly and promptly responded to, and thus thousands were deprived of their right of appeal under the regulations pending for the coming draft. This right must not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our State against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the postponement of the draft becomes a necessity that I cannot but respect.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the officers charged with the duties of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Allegheny, Erie, Luzerne, Montgomery, and others, embracing more than one-third of the entire population of the State, cannot be prepared to make the draft, with justice to these citizens, at the time appointed, nor for some days thereafter.

In Philadelphia and several other sections of the State where the temporary residents are numerous, it has been found impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the proper credits to be allowed for men in the service without resorting to the descriptive rolls at Washington. To avoid manifest injustice to those districts the number of men they have contributed to the service must be thus ascertained before the draft shall be made.

Believing that the execution of so high a prerogative by the Government as a draft of its people should, above all consideration, commend itself to the highest sense of justice and impartiality of the citizens, for the reasons before stated, the draft in Pennsylvania is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1862.

The Commissioners of the several counties will fix a time, at some convenient point in their respective counties, to hear applications for exemptions of persons now in the service of the State, and who have not already had the opportunity to attend such appeal.

Should the draft be made in any of the counties on the 25th inst., because of the failure of this order to reach the Commissioners, the draft made will be valid in all respects, but the men drafted will be permitted to resume their respective vocations until the 16th day of October, when they will be called into the service.

By order, A. G. CURTIN.
A. L. Russell, Adj. Gen. Pennsylvania.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday Evening, September 23.—Information received to-day, from a servant who deserted from the rebels yesterday, shows that their loss in General officers, in the late battle, was greater than was at first supposed.

General Wright, of Georgia, was wounded in two places. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, killed.

General Longstreet was wounded.

Major General Anderson, commanding a division, wounded.

Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, killed

The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 at the battle of Antietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama Brigade, commanded by Col. Corning, Acting Brigadier-General, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle.

The residents of this section of Maryland have suffered terribly since its occupation by the two armies. In many cases families who a few days ago were in comfortable circumstances, are now wanting the necessaries of life. All the forage, fuel and also subsistence used by the army, whether in the regular way, by a responsible officer, or taken indiscriminately by those in want, is promptly paid for by General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the army, and Col. Clark, Chief of Subsistence, upon the proper affidavits being made.

The claims of those whose farms have been laid waste and buildings destroyed during the battle, are referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed so much for the Union as those in this section, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand, and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebel army are mysterious. The military authorities here feel satisfied that the whole rebel army is still on the opposite side of the river, information to that effect having been received today. Gen. Lee is also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed, but an attempt to re-occupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and, in many cases, without shoes or blankets, the present position of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With the present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost indispensable at night.

SHARPSBURG, Monday, September 22.—After the sharp and bloody works of last week, which scoured this locality with shot and shell, buried beneath the now peaceful earth some thousand of war's victims, and left in the hospitals still more thousands of wounded and maimed sufferers, there has come a lull, in which the contending armies are lying quietly, with the Potomac between, awaiting developments, which, at no distant day, will probably bring them again into collision.

It may be presumed that, after such fighting as that of Wednesday, men and officers on both sides have a mutual respect for each other's prowess, and that neither will rush unadvisedly upon a new contest without exhausting all the precautions that generalship and military skill can suggest.

In that grand struggle we won a decided advantage in forcing the enemy to forego their invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and there is no imperative reason why what was earned at such great loss of the nation's life and blood should be imperilled by precipitancy.

Since the reconnoissance across the Potomac at Charksburg, on Saturday last, perfect quiet has reigned along the lines, a quiet that has scarcely been disturbed by even the skirmishing of pickets. We hold the river at Sharpsburg in strong force, whilst the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but it is thought not in force.

Williamsport we also occupied in sufficient strength to resist any hostile demonstration there. Harper's Ferry is likewise in our possession, and we thus stand in a position to check any re-invasion of the State, or recommence offensive operations whenever General McClellan so determines.

In the meantime, the army is not idle. The new regiments are receiving the instructions necessary to perfect them as soldiers; for, though their *elan* and dash in the great battle are everywhere referred to with admiration, it is not less true that they were not equal to the trying position in which they were placed by the emergencies of the fight.

The army, moreover, is not still.—Large columns were in motion to-day, going in a direction that it is not proper to mention. A regiment of cavalry crossed the river last night about 3 miles from Sharpsburg, on a reconnoissance. The rebels showed themselves in the edge of the woods, but made no demonstration.

The little village of Sharpsburg is literally overwhelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere, and divisions move in so many directions that the eye becomes confused in the attempt to study out or detect the purpose of what is going on.

Gen. McClellan's headquarters are in the vicinity, and he may be seen several times a day moving about, overlooking and directing the movements in progress.

Just outside of Sharpsburg is a small encampment of hospital tents, accommodating the wounded rebels, left in their retreat. They number three or four hundred and include many severe cases.

Two of their Surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from our Surgeons all the attention and supplies they need. There are not many officers among them that are of a higher grade than Captains.

The battle-field of Wednesday is daily trampled by a small army of curiosity seekers. They come from the West, North and East, and win their way here by all sorts of contrivances. The conveyances from Frederick and Hagerstown come out loaded down, and many more even walk. The owners of horse flesh in these towns are reaping a harvest.

The field is now pretty well cleared of all material evidences of the struggle, but of course will long retain its interest as the scene of one of the stoutest fights of modern days. The dead have all been buried except the black and putrid bodies of some poor fellows who have crept into secluded corners and thus escaped the search of the burying parties.

The wounded have all been removed —those who could bear transportation —to Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, and other places. A number of the more dangerously wounded, whom it would have been death to remove any distance, still remain in the houses and barns in the vicinity of the field, which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals.

Good News from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE SAFE.

Arrival of Gen. Buell's Army.—Great Rejoicings.—A Brilliant Cavalry Engagement Under Gen. McCook.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The rebel Gen. Bragg has advanced with his forces as near as Bardstown, Nelson co., Ky., approaching Louisville. His force is about 30,000 men, with a prospect of being increased by Kirby Smith's column. We have a number of gunboats at Louisville, and a large force of men well entrenched. We can hold the city. Gen. Buell is close on Bragg. No attack on Louisville is imminent for two or three days.

LOUISVILLE, September 24—10½ A. M.—The city presents quite a martial appearance this morning. All the stores are closed, and military detachments are seizing on all enrolled persons to have them work on the entrenchments. The refugees from the interior of Kentucky are enrolling themselves into a regiment here. A. R. Johnson, acting as Brigadier Gen. at Hopkinsville, is enforcing the conscription act, and levying contributions upon the Union men.

The *Journal* is informed that Humphry Marshall's advance reached Shelbyville last evening. Nothing further that can be communicated by telegraph has occurred during the last 36 hours.

LOUISVILLE, September 24—11 o'clock P. M.—The intense excitement of the last few days has given place to great rejoicings at the immediate proximity of seven divisions of Buell's army, which are coming up from the direction of Salt river.

The enemy seem to be concentrating at Bloomfield. About twelve thousand were seen this morning, beyond Salt river, on the Bardstown road.

Louisville is now considered entirely safe, and though a fight may occur in our vicinity before the arrival of Buell's divisions, nobody has any fears respecting the result.

Gen. Nelson is confident that he can hold this point against any odds, until the approaching Federal reinforcements arrive.

Col. W. H. Rolke, of Gen. Crittenden's staff; Captain Hobitzwell, of Gen. Alex. McCook's staff; and Lieutenant Rockwell, of Gen. Buell's staff, have just arrived here.

No portion of the rebel forces are known to be this side of Bardstown.

On the 17th our cavalry captured 450 rebels at Glasgow.

On the 21st, three regiments of cavalry under General Alex. McCook, drove 8,000 rebel cavalry out of Mumfordsville, without any Federal loss.—The rebels lost a colonel and lieutenant colonel.

Our forces had skirmishing all along the road hitherwards, and captured numerous small squads of rebels.

Col. Edw. McCook, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, commanding a brigade composed of the 2d Indiana, and 1st and 3d Kentucky Regiments, was at Elizabethtown this morning, on the way up. He had skirmishers at several points, killing forty-seven of the rebels in the aggregate. And, in conjunction with Kent's command, he took 1,500 rebel prisoners, and twenty-four wagon loads of provisions.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24, near midnight. —Gen. Buell has just arrived here.

General Nelson has just issued an order permitting a general resumption of business to-morrow, the issuing of passes to all loyal persons, and the discharge of all enrolled citizens from duty.

CINCINNATI, September 24—evening.—The latest intelligence from Kentucky is exceedingly favorable.

A portion of General Buell's force has crossed the Salt river, and will be in the city to-night.

Louisville is now entirely out of danger.

The rebel General Bragg must effect a junction with Kirby Smith, or retreat. He was, at the latest accts., at Bardstown.

Buell is on the move.

General Morgan has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. He is amply provided for two months, and will hold out to the last.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A despatch received at Headquarters announces the safe arrival of General Schofield at Springfield. He will instantly commence vigorous preparations to check the force of rebels advancing from Arkansas under Generals Hindman and Rains.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—Early last week Capt. Johnson, with seventy-five of the enrolled militia from Rolla co., attacked a party of guerillas under McDonald, at Frick's Licks, scattering them in all directions. They left one dead and three wounded.

On the 18th Captain Johnson, with 125 men, surprised a camp of 150 rebels under Major Snyder, and after a short engagement the enemy fled.—Major Snyder was killed, and fifteen of his men wounded. All the camp equipage, guns, blankets, and other property was taken. On the same day Lieut. Dillon, with a part of his company, came up with the band and routed them, taking five prisoners, eleven horses, etc.

Major Hunt reports having scattered Cunningham's band near Sturgeon, in a skirmish. Only one man was wounded on our side.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 24.—The *Times* of this city has advices of a fight on the 20th, at Shirley's Ford, ten miles northwest of Carthage, between the Third Indiana Regiment, under Col. Ritchie, and a force of six hundred rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a loss of from sixty to ninety killed.

From Gen. Buell's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 11 P. M. —General Buell's entire army arrived this morning. Passing through, on their advance toward the enemy, they were joined by a large force of our troops congregated here.

There is intense anxiety about the approaching battle, which will be terrific—yet all loyalists believe confidently that our army is more than a match for the rebels. Buell's forces look and march like veterans. They have never been defeated, and they are men that never think of defeat.

Bragg and Smith, with their respective armies, are at Taylorsville, on the East Fork of Salt River. Their men clamor to be led against either Louisville or Cincinnati, but their Generals just now seem indisposed to gratify them. Though many renegade Kentuckians are joining the invading traitors to the country, desertions from their ranks more than counterbalance the number of recruits.

MIDNIGHT.—Louisville is quiet, but the streets have been blocked up all day by Buell's forces passing through to the camp grounds in the vicinity. The hotels and boarding houses are crammed to overflowing, while the market is almost bare of the necessities of life, in consequence of the producers and market men being kept back by the rigid system of passes.

Business has become quite active, but no liquor is allowed to be sold.

The refugees are rapidly returning, having recovered from their alarm.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The *American's* special, dated near Sharpsburg on the 24th, says: Our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac at this point, have kept them awake by reconnoissances and dashes across the river.

Col. Warren, commanding one brigade at this point, sent over a company of the Fifth New York, who brought back a fine brass piece The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced, and a drummer of the Fifth Regiment, whom Col. Warren had sent over as a punishment for showing some nervousness under fire on a previous occasion, brought the gun over. An attempt was also made to bring off a caisson, but the rebels rallied and took it off.—A regiment was drawn up on the canal bank during the affair, and some shots were exchanged, but without serious results. One man, Sergt. Crowley, of the Fifth, was wounded in the leg.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixty-Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Switzler, with a section of the First New York Artillery, attached to Griffin's Brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's Ford, below Sheperdstown, and brought over four hundred rifles, most of which are marked "London. 1862," and one fine 12-pound rifled brass piece, of English manufacture.

The affair was accomplished rapidly and with entire success. The rebels fell back as our men advanced, without resistance, and not even a shot was exchanged. These little affairs have an excellent effect upon the men, and their cheering as the prize reached this side, was hearty and enlivening.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other branch of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp fires can be seen opposite all the fords. As it is a part of rebel tactics to show most activity where they have the least force, these manifestations are not to be altogether trusted. As it must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels, at a point so far from railroad communication, it is probable that a large portion of their force have fallen back as far as Winchester. Three or four hundred wounded prisoners left here by the rebels were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. The flag was also used to agree to a suspension of picket firing, and the pickets now walk along the opposite banks of the river without molestation or fear.

Advance of Major General Siegel.

REBEL SCOUTS PUNISHED.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sept. 25.—The advance division of General Sigel's corps, under the command of Colonel Vougilssa, of the 40th New York volunteers, DeKalb regiment, reached this place on Monday last, via Fall's Church and Fairfax Court House. No enemy was found on the road hither to interpose any obstacle to the progress of the troops, or to taking possession of the fortifications upon their arrival here, except a few scattering horsemen, who fled before our scouts could bring their carbines to bear upon them. On Tuesday Brigadier General Stahl reached this point with an additional force, and he now has command of the place and occupies the house of Mrs Whaley as his headquarters. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and since Monday scouting parties have been sent out daily in different directions. General Stahl in person visited the Bull Run battle-field yesterday with a small force for the purpose of administering a little salutary punishment to a party of rebel scouts who had fired upon our pickets. As may well be supposed the special object of the mission was fully accomplished.

Yesterday morning a force, consisting of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, accompanied by a gang of workmen, under the command of Colonel Bushbeck, of the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, proceeded to Manassas Junction, and thence to Bull Run creek, to repair the bridge destroyed by Longstreet, while Gen. Pope was making his celebrated retreat from the Rappahannock.

Gen. Siegel made his headquarters at Fairfax Court House, and has with him the balance of his corps.

I had a conversation to-day with a resident of Brentsville, just across the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction, and he communicates some important facts, if true.—He says that four of the five locomotives reported to have been destroyed by General Banks when he fell back from Bristow's Station have been placed in good order by the rebels, and have been run down to the Rappahannock station. There are also several freight cars, boots, and other articles of clothing supposed to have been destroyed, and a number of pieces of artillery, but no rebel soldiers.

At Gainesville, he reports that there are at least ten thousand stand of arms belonging to the rebels; they are also repairing the bridge destroyed by order of General Pope, across the Rappahannock river, and the road will be in running order to Culpepper within a few days.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—No Rebels, except scattering pickets, were yesterday in sight from London Heights, within three miles of Harper's Ferry. The only body of them that may be called a force discoverable near the river was at Falling Waters, near Martinsburg. A gentleman just from participating in burying the dead and attending to the wounded at the battle of Antietam assures us that our dead from that engagement falls short of 1,200, and our wounded are less than 6,000. In addition to the 3,500 dead rebels buried by our side on that field on the road near by there are trenches filled with dead rebels, buried by their own comrades in arms. One trench is marked with a stake pencilled thus: "General Anderson and 141 others;" another, "Colonel Starke and 114 others;" another, "81;" and others of other numbers. Thus, in the space of one-third of a mile are trenches containing five hundred bodies of rebels killed in that battle buried by their own companions; so that their whole loss then and there was, indeed, three or four-fold ours, at least.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The *National Intelligencer,* of this morning, contains the following:

We learn that there were yesterday some indications of a disposition on the part of the enemy in front of Gen. McClellan to cross the river, but whether in small bodies for the purpose of making a raid, or in force, with a view to a general engagement, we are unable to state.

A gentleman who left Harper's Ferry at five o'clock on Friday evening, reports one of the pontoon bridges up, and another in the course of construction, and that a large force is engaged on the railroad bridge.

A large body of cavalry and artillery, numbering over five thousand men, under command of General Sumner, started on a reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry at three o'clock on Friday afternoon towards Charlestown. A mile from the Ferry they came upon a picket of one hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, captured some of them, and were in pursuit of the residue.

At five o'clock in the afternoon no intelligence had been received at the Ferry as to the result of the reconnoissance, which was intended to feel the position of the enemy up towards Sheperdstown and Martinsburg.

Gen. McClellan's army is reported to be in excellent condition, and in readiness to move at any moment.—Gen. Sumner moved his corps to Harper's Ferry on the 22d inst.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The *American's* correspondent says:

"The general position of the army has not been changed, except at Harper's Ferry, where our advance has been pushed out to Charlestown, and have found the rebels in front."

The Rebel Attack on Augusta, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Augusta, Ky., correspondent of the *Gazette,* says that that place was attacked by 940 mounted rebels, with two cannon, under the command of a brother of John Morgan.

The Union force under Col. Bradford, numbering 120, took refuge in the houses, and fired from the windows, killing and wounding ninety men. Among the killed were three captains, one of them a younger brother of John Morgan. Among the mortally wounded was Lieut. Col. Prentice, a son of George D. Prentice.

The rebels were so exasperated at their loss, that they set fire to the houses, and two squares were burned. Our loss was 9 killed and 15 wounded. The balance of our force were taken prisoners.

Subsequently a Union force from Maysville attacked the rebels, when they fled in a panic.

Despatch from General Pope.

The following despatch has been received:

Headquarters Army of the Northwest,
St. Paul, Minn., Sept 26, 1862
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief.

Despatches from Col. Sibly, just received, state that a sharp engagement has occurred with the Sioux near Yellow Medicine. About thirty Indians were killed, and many wounded.—Our loss was five killed and thirty-four wounded. The Indians fell back towards Laginpale. Sibley is following.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

Gen Nelson Shot by Gen Jeff C Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—At the Galt House, about eight o'clock this morning, a difficulty occurred between Brigadier-General Jeff. C. Davis and Major General Nelson. It appears that there has been a difficulty between the parties for some time.

General Nelson was in the office of the Galt House and Davis spoke to him. Nelson refused to listen, and used some insulting language. Davis immediately borrowed a pistol and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs to his room, and whilst he was on the stairs Davis fired.

The ball entered the heart of Nelson, but he afterwards walked to his room and was laid on a mattrass. He died a short time afterwards.

General Nelson, the victim of this terrible affair was an officer in the U. S. Navy, when the war broke out; but volunteering for the military service in his native state, Kentucky, was soon made a Brigadier General, and has rendered most efficient service. General Jefferson C. Davis, is from Indiana. He was appointed Captain in the First Regiment of artillery, in May, 1861, soon afterwards commissioned a Colonel, and subsequently a Brigadier-General of volunteers.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30, 1862

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 149th Regt., Bucktail.

CAMP KALORAMA, near Washington, September —, 1862

MR. EDITOR:—According to promise. I sit down to write you a letter.—As I survey the ground to be traversed in this epistolary diary of a regiment, I am at once confronted by such a multitude of items clamoring for admittance as convinces me that with the penchant for delays so prevalent among mankind, I have neglected this duty too long. It will therefore be necessary to avoid the minuter details of our story, and present only the more prominent features of the history. To begin then:

On the 30th of August, our company and regimental organizations being completed, our arms and equipments furnished, and marching orders received, we left Camp Curtin, its dust, its truck-sellers, its monotonous routine and after a world of fuss and friction, clashing and cursing, waiting and worrying, found ourselves, after night-fall, on the cars, going, at railroad speed, to Baltimore. Railroad speed, in this case proved to be sublimely slow, and the morning broke some time before we reached Baltimore. We left the cars and marched down the silent Sabbath street. Baltimore! Yes, this is the place. How the volunteer's pulses quickens, how tightly his lips are drawn, how firmly his teeth are set, as he recalls the historic day when the stones under his feet were stained with the blood of martyred, murdered patriots! How he forgets the unaccustomed burden that is weighing down his shoulders, and presses forward with firmer tread as though hastening on to vengeance! And how the very stones of Baltimore as they ring back his steps seem to cry out for the punishment of treason! But the volunteer soon finds out that Baltimore is no longer under the dominion of traitors. As he marches on, the starry flag greets him at every point of vision. Chubby boys and sweet little girls wave it before him, and cries of "Bravo" run along the column. Old men look greetings from their doors, and matrons, with smiling faces, wave their handkerchiefs. I cannot soon forget one face I saw there: an elderly lady, who looked noble enough to have been an empress, who hastened, as though fearing to be too late, to an upper window and waved her handkerchief. She seemed so happy! so glad to see us! I lifted my cap to the full length of my arm and shouted as we went on, "God bless her!" In another moment I saw a man looking who had just crept to the window without leaving his bed. I could see the wife's face, too, peeping over the window sill, and her hands holding one of the most angelic of babies as it stood in the window. Sweet babe! how little it knew of the flood that swept over the soldier's heart at sight of it! It looked so like the one he left, away up among the verdant hills of his native state, whose mother may now be holding it in the window, to look upon the peacefully murmuring Juniata; but he who was wont to stand with them is now here, and it seems so far, so far away.

But I must hasten through Baltimore. The city gave our regiment a substantial breakfast, and after being delayed till near noon, we were again on the road. Toward evening our train dragged its slow length into the national capital. Here we got supper, and after some delay marched up the avenue. It was dreadfully muddy, and the men borne down by the weight of their accoutrements marched heavily. We turned at last, and marched northward, out of the city, in great uncertainty or rather perfect ignorance of our destination. We halted and stood a long time in the road. All were dripping with perspiration, and some had fallen exhausted by the wayside. I am happy to say that none of these were Huntingdon county boys. We were finally ordered to stack arms and go to bed on the grass. A dull prospect we thought, but, in overcoats and blankets we slept soundly and woke refreshed. The morning sun found us marching on again to the height we now occupy, and on the same evening we entered our tents just in time to escape a drenching rain. Here we remain for the present. Another time I will tell you all about our beautiful situation, our duties, &c., that is if Stonewall allows us to stay here, for as I write, cannon are roaring in our cars. Yours, J S B

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, September 24, 1862.

I have delayed writing to you for one week that I might get time to give you a detailed account of the battle on Wednesday, the 17th inst., in which the 125th Regt. Penna. Vol. took an active part. But I find the opportunities growing fewer and farther between, so I hasten to throw out a few remarks and also append a correct list of the killed and wounded.

The 125th covered itself all over with glory in the battle of Sharpsburg. The commanding General paid the Regiment a handsome compliment at the termination of the fight. I see many erroneous statements in the newspapers concerning the battle, and to correct them would take more time and labor than I have to spare. I think it would pay some conscientious not-to-be-bought correspondent to follow up the army and correct the errors, and give faithful accounts of the part taken in the different battles by the different regiments, brigades, divisions and corps. I allude to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* correspondents. I hope, in due time, for the sake of "honor to whom honor is due," that other regiments than those who have to buy their glory from penny-a-liners, that those who justly deserve it, will receive that honor and praise they so justly merit. The 125th stood the brunt of the battle on two occasions, but I have not (nor I do not think you have) seen a word about the part taken by it in the engagement. All I ask is "*Let Justice be Done.*" If you watch the columns of the *Inquirer*, spoken of above, you will see a correct and impartial statement of facts, if its editors will condescend to publish them. I hope you will publish them. The *Inquirer* has always had the reputation of publishing false statements, and I am now disposed to give credence to the imputations cast upon it by hundreds and thousands of the citizens of Pennsylvania, as well as other states.

I have not received a letter or paper, or heard from home since we left Fort Bernard, Va., on the 6th of September. It seems like an age to me. We have not been three days in one place since we started on the march, so that we have had no opportunity of either writing or receiving letters. We arrived on Maryland Heights yesterday, and occupy the same ground surrendered to the rebels by Colonel Miles a few days ago. Three large siege guns, spiked by Miles' men, lay on our encampment ground. We overlook Harper's Ferry. The rebels destroyed the railroad and pontoon bridges across the Potomac, the National Armory in Harper's Ferry, besides several dwelling houses. They spread devastation and ruin wherever they went. Visible marks of the hellish deeds can be seen on every inch of soil the God-forsaken horde passed over.

As I remarked above, you have already read detailed accounts of the movements of the different army corps, so I will not punish you with another. I can assure you that I know less of the movements of the army than when I was at home, for our chances of finding out the movements are very slim. We have passed through a great scope of country, saw a great many novelties, and passed through many exciting scenes, which I have carefully noted down in my memorandum book, and which I will send you as soon as I get it filled.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded in the companies from Huntingdon county, at the memorable battle of Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, September 17, 1862. *I do not* append a list of the killed and wounded in the Blair county companies, for I presume the *Standard* and *Register* have correspondents who will attend to it, and you can glean the information from them. The total killed and wounded in the regiment was, 28 killed and 119 wounded. We lost our Adjutant, R. M. Johnston, of Williamsburg in the engagement. He was a bold, brave and gallant officer. The list:—

KILLED.

Co. F, Captain Simpson—Benjamin Cunningham, Joseph McCracken, and C. Walker.

WOUNDED.

Captain Simpson, shoulder; 1st Lt. Wm. C Wagoner, both thighs; Wm R Strickler, left thigh; Elias H Switzer, hand and breast; David R Shorthill, left side; Charles Bryan, wrist.

KILLED.

Co. I, Captain Thomas—Corp. Edw. H. Wort, Wm Corbin. Thos. A Clark, Geo W Householder, Joseph Snyder.

WOUNDED.

1st Lieut George Thomas, hip; Sergeant Alfred McAllister, both legs; Thomas S Hall, arm; Alfred F Baker, hand; Conrad Guardlock, hand; Alfred Hall, arm; Wm Hays, side and shoulder; Samuel Harker, hip; Benj. F Jamison, leg; Wm Martin, side and arm; Frederick Miller, thigh; Solomon Milk, thigh; Theodore Romp, shin; Josiah Shaffer, side and shoulder; John Sobeck, shin.

KILLED.

Co. C, Captain Wallace—Ensign George A Simpson, David Kuhn, John S McCoy.

WOUNDED.

Corp. J Randolph Simpson, breast; Corp. Benj. F. Williams, wrist, slight; M B Brenneman, thigh; Joshua R Knode, leg; John R Ledlard, neck; Alfred McPherran, leg; J Easton Robb, arm and leg; Charles H Reed, back; George Sprenkle, foot; Elias A Zeek, arm; Henry Hawn, leg; Nicholas Decker, Uriah Hoffman.

KILLED.

Co. H, Captain Gregg—Corp. Peter Carbon, Samuel Hess, John McCarthy, James Dearfield, Jos. Hoover, Michael O'Donnell.

WOUNDED.

Geo. Barkholder, leg; Cyrus Brindle, shoulder and breast; Eugene Bobbitz, thigh; Sergeant John Lytle, leg; James Snyder, leg; Daniel Shawley, two fingers off; Levi Decker, back, arm and leg; Valentine Crouse, hip, slight; Jno. Keefer, arm; John Wilson, side, slight; Benson Morrison, bruised in back; Sergeant George F. Painter, breast, slight.

Of course, some are mentioned in the above list whose wounds are slight, whilst the wounds of others will prove fatal. I prefer not to distinguish between them.

Nicholas Decker and Uriah Hoffman are both badly wounded and missing. It is not known to a certainty that they are dead, but it is the general opinion among the boys, that they are. They were seen lying on the field in a critical condition, but could not be carried off at the time, and they have not since been heard from.

Hurriedly, yours, FAX.

Killed and Wounded of the 125th Regt.

The following list of killed, wounded and missing of the six companies from Blair county in the 125th Regiment, we copy from the Altoona Tribune. The list of killed, wounded and missing of the other four companies of the Regiment, we give in a letter from our correspondent. There may be some mistakes in both lists, but they are as correct, we suppose, as was possible:

Co. A.—CAPT. BELL.

Killed.—A. Womer, James Hunter, Austin Crissman.

Wounded.—Lt. W. F. Martin, arm; Alfred Abbott, slightly; A. C. Edwards, knee—flesh wound; Henry Crocker, breast; Charles Huff, severely; John Isenberg, leg; Erastus Kinsel, leg and shoulder; George Orr, slightly; James Roseberg, slightly; F. Wolf leg and face; George Vaughn, slightly; Robt. Kerr, slightly; Daniel Shaw, thigh and wrist.

Co. B.—CAPT. HUYETT.

Wounded.—Jas. Geiser, slightly; David Donnelly, leg; George McGonigle, thigh; John Mock, thigh; Milton Powell, hand; B. F. Wolfkill, slightly; Jno. A. Teats, spine of back; Andrew Simmer, back.

Co. D.—CAPT HOSTETTER.

Killed.—J. A. Brown, John E Davis, John A. Kelly.

Wounded and Since Dead.—Emanuel Burley, John Rose.

Wounded.—Captain Hostetter, side, not fatally; 1st Lieut. A. Marshal, run over by a horse and slightly injured; 2d Lieut. Tries, arm and leg, slightly; Sergt. E. L. Russ, bowels, severely, but now on fair way of recovery; Levi Burley, leg; W. B. Blake, leg; F. Bowen, leg—*since amputated*; S. H. Williamson, hand; John Rollin, side, with shell, severely; Stephen Aiken, jaw; John Walton, shoulder; Joseph Robison, thigh; Lewis Minehart, stunned with shell; Pat Haney, hand.

Joseph S. McGlaughlin, reported killed, but up to Wednesday evening his grave had not been found.

Isaac Markley is missing but is supposed to be safe.

Corporal William Burley, reported killed, has since been heard from.—Is at Keatysville, wounded.

Co. E.—CAPT. MCGRAW.

Killed.—Franklin Baker.

Wounded.—John Dunlap, hip; Adam Burge, foot; David Harklerholde, hip; Jesse Benton, arm; Wm. McGinnis, ear.

Co. G.—CAPT. MCKEAGE.

Killed.—Corp. Jas. H. Gibboney.

Wounded.—Sergt. David E. McCahan, leg; Joseph Reed, shoulder, John Prunkhard, finger, off; Jas. Morrow, arm; Albert Beamer arm—since amputated; Jas. Holler, hip; Jos. G. Price, foot; James D. Riddle, stomach; Thos. Charles, leg; Bascom H. Sharrar, leg; D. R. P. Johnson, shoulder; John Sanders, arm.

Co. K.—CAPT. GARDNER.

Wounded.—Fred. C. Ward, hip, since dead; William Beales, leg; Stephen Beales, arm; Abram Rhodes, left shoulder, George Jones, left thigh, flesh wound; M. A. McDermott, left ankle: Hiram McGuire, right thigh; John Commerford, right shoulder; Fred Hoeffler, hand; Pat. F. Kearney, right leg; Charles Dillon, right shoulder; Robert Smith, head; A. H. Portman, hand; Simon Bender, right shoulder; Fred. Bierman; Simon McCleary, head.

Missing.—Wm. Myers.

From Company O, 28th Regiment.

BATTLE FIELD, 4 o'clock, P. M., Sept. 18, 1862.

DEAR ——:—I have my Company gathered up, and we lay in line of battle. It will open again in the morning. My Company loss is as follows:

David Lamp, killed.
James Davis, mortally wounded.
Corp. Jno. Shoemaker, wounded.
Jno. P Duffey, leg off.
James O'Neal, leg off.
Richard Williams, leg off.
A. Morgan, wounded in leg.
Jas. G Weigheman, wounded in arm.
Thomas Cannon, " "
Calvin Tobias, " "
Hugh Wilson, " in leg.
Samuel Foster, breast, slightly.
John Morningstar, " "
Neal McLaughlin, missing.
Jesse Johns, "
Andrew Klepser, "
B. F. Marks, "

I had 48 men engaged. You will see every third man was either killed, wounded or missing. My Company is about the same as the rest of our regiment. Ed. McCabe was hit three times, but he is not much the worse. Not a man of my company but what has a mark of balls some place on his clothing or arms. My men fired 204 rounds, and were under fire 7 hours. The battle was desperate. The rebels lay in winnows on the field, in fact, where our men fired, whole regiments lay just as they were formed, officers and sergeants. Our balls passed thro' as many as three men. I will send you word as soon again as possible.

GEO. F. MCCABE,
Capt. Co. O, 28th Regt.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

COLLISION ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Sept. 27.]

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, one of the most terrible railroad accidents that has occurred for many years, took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, just beyond the bridge over the Susquehanna, and almost opposite the city.

It appears that a troop train, consisting of some twenty freight cars, drawn by a single engine, and having the 20th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia from Reading and Philadelphia on board, was coming to this city from Greencastle, a small town near the border, where the regiment had been encamped for the past few days. The train was behind time, and had been waiting for trains at Carlisle, but none coming, the train had proceeded.

The weather was very foggy, and it was with the utmost difficulty that objects could be discerned along the track; but everything went on safely until within a half mile of the bridge, when the train came suddenly in sight of an engine standing on the track.—The engineer of the troop train immediately reversed his engine, but too late to prevent the collision, and the engines came together with terrific force. The result was awful. The forward car, immediately behind the tender, was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its occupants either killed or wounded. The second car was driven into the first and badly damaged, and a number of the inmates severely hurt. The third car was thrown on top of the second, the wheels crushing through the top.—The remaining cars were not damaged. The engines are complete wrecks.

Immediately after the accident two men were sent up the road to warn all approaching trains and prevent a second collision, which would have proved far more disastrous than the first.

The scene presented by the wreck was such as almost beggars the description of a hastily written local paragraph. Inside the cars could be seen brave men struggling in the last gasp of death—others writhing and imploring Heaven to end their suffering—others again dead, crushed, mangled, torn, without a single warning of the cause which produced their end.—So sudden was the crash, that the loud and boisterous cheers of the soldiers, just then approaching as they had reason to believe, the last change of cars which were to carry them home, where, as it were, instantly changed to the groan, the stifled cry of pain, the yell of agony, and such demonstrations as men only make who are suddenly driven to despair and terrible death.

As we got full view of the interior of the cars and were able completely to comprehend the extent of the disaster, the heart fairly sickened at the sight. We never desire to look on such a scene again. The cries of those wounded men still ring in our ears; while the sight of the mangled and torn dead will be a spectacle which it will be impossible to dispel from our view for some time to come. The wounded were all carried to houses close by, and surgeons sent for from Harrisburg.

The results of the accident are 12 killed outright, and over 50 wounded, some of them so severely that they will most probably die.

The whole cause of the accident was carelessness on the part of an engineer of the Cumberland Valley railroad. The Pennsylvania railroad, which has the entire charge of the transportation of troops, exercised all due caution. The shifting engine of the Cumberland Valley railroad, instead of stopping at the bridge and inquiring the whereabouts of the troop train, passed on, and the collision was the result.

Among the most severely wounded, is a colonel of Jackson's rebel army.—He left Jackson after Wednesday's battle, with a full expectation, that if the battle was renewed on Thursday, Jackson would be obliged to surrender. He says that his ammunition and provisions were exhausted.

The crowd from this city and immediate neighborhood was large. All the houses and barns near the ground were used for the wounded and dead. Everything was done to relieve their suffering. The destruction of life and property is awful, and those, by whose carelessness it was brought about, cannot be too severely punished. We demand a full and fair investigation.—The public will not be satisfied without it, and the guilty must be punished. Let justice be done.

As soon as the cars could be procured and the wounded rescued from the wreck, they were conveyed to Harrisburg, where every attention in the power of our people and the skill of some of the most eminent surgeons, was freely and kindly bestowed upon the suffering soldiers. They are now as comfortable as their cases will admit, located in the hospitals, where we pledge the humanity of our generous people, that nothing will be wanting for their comfort and relief.

A False Report.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Globe:

DEAR SIR:—Having heard that a report was put in circulation in the county of Huntingdon, that Sergeant Robert Stewart had been disgraced from the service, and had suffered the punishment of a traitor within the lines of the Federal Army, we now take this opportunity of informing his friends and the people of his neighborhood that the report is unfounded and untrue in every respect. On the contrary, Sergeant Stewart has been a loyal soldier, performing his duty at all times and in all places where he has been called upon to perform it.

JAS. CROWTHER, Lieut. Col.
JER. SCHINDEL, Chaplin.
110th Regt., P. V.

The Meeting of the Governors of the Loyal States—Their Interview with the President—The Address of the Governors to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept 26.—The Governors of the following named States arrived here this morning from Altoona, namely: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Indiana—the last named State being represented by Col. Rose.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock they had an interview of an official character with the President, and presented an address, expressing—

First, A cordial personal and official respect for the President.

Second, A determination, under all circumstances, to support and maintain his constitutional authority, and the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States.

Third, Pledging to him their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be vigorously prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels shall return to their constitutional duty and obedience.

Fourth, Congratulating the President upon his emancipation proclamation, believing that it will be productive of good as a measure of justice and sound policy, and

Fifth, Referring to the merits of the soldiers who have fought our battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention.

It is ascertained, from those who had the best opportunities for knowing, that there was no proposition made at the recent conference at Altoona; nor even a suggestion ventured, touching the removal of General McClellan, nor was any proposition offered or suggestion made as to the promotion of Fremont to the head of the army, or to the future disposal of that gentleman.

The address to the President as agreed to, was written by Governor Andrew, at the suggestion of the other Governors present. No counter proposition or amendment to the address was submitted. Governor Bradford, of Maryland, alone, did not sign it, expressing a fear that the President's proclamation might not prove as advantageous as the conference hoped, and regarding the matter too doubtful to justify them in taking sides in its support.

There was no dispute nor improper warmth of debate whatever. The conversation was of the most kind, polite, and conciliatory character, and all present were animated by a cordial spirit of unity in the support of the Government and the prosecution of the war—the object of the conference being to express to the President their sentiment and to offer their support to him in the future as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men and States more close, intimate and firm. All, excepting Governor Bradford, were heartily convinced of the wisdom of the proclamation, and were desirous of expressing this conviction to the President.

In the conference various details relating to the recruiting, organization, equipment and transportation of troops were discussed. The Governors freely compared notes, and agreed upon various points in this connection, which they agreed to submit to the President and Secretary of War. They did not, however, as to these matters, put anything in writing, because they did not wish to appear dictatorial, believing that friendly verbal suggestions, in a polite and respectful interview, would give them effect, so far as they might be regarded correct or beneficial. The care and removal of the sick and wounded, and the subject of furloughs, etc., attracted a great deal of attention, the object being to produce reforms which all felt to be needed, to the end of the happiness of families, the welfare of soldiers, and the true efficiency of the army; to carry out which reforms, should the Government adopt them, the States will cheerfully co-operate. It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so regulated as to prevent future abuses. It was also agreed to suggest an army of reserve (after the quota already called for shall be filled) of not less than a hundred thousand men, to be drilled and disciplined at home, and to be called out in cases of sudden exigency, at such points where they may be needed, and to be mustered for twelve months unless sooner discharged.

The interview between the President and the Governors this afternoon continued for three hours. They all represent to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character. While plainly intimating their confidence in the President's integrity and ability, and assuring him of their determination to support him in the discharge of his duties, their recommendations partook of the nature of friendly suggestions.

Some of the subjects, he said, had already received executive consideration, but as others had now for the first time been presented, he requested that they be reduced to writing, in order that they might meet with the attention which their importance demands.

The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left the city this afternoon for their respective homes.

NEW YORK, September 26.—There is not the slightest foundation in fact for the rumors of certain Governors endeavoring to impose upon the Convention at Altoona, and upon the President, action in regard to any general in the field or elsewhere, or in regard to other details in the management of the war.

To be Drafted.

The following is the number of men to be drafted in the different counties, according to the reports made to the Military Bureau, Harrisburg. Adams, 991; Alleghany, 2,179; Armstrong, 385; Beaver, 369; Bedford, 387; Berks, 3,031; Bradford, 595; Bucks, 1,759; Butler, 172; Cambria, 279; Cameron, 13; Carbon, 132; Chester, 1,930; Clarion, 108; Clearfield, 93; Columbia, 821; Crawford, 1,154; Cumberland, 883; Dauphin, 1,049; Delaware, 295; Erie, 1,531; Elk, 99; Fayette, 695; Fulton, 275; Montour, 315; Northampton, 1,099; Northumberland, 437; Perry, 264; Greene, 732; Huntingdon, 7; Indiana, 294; Juniata, 265; Lancaster, 1,967; Lawrence, 14; Lebanon, 555; Lehigh, 1,408; Lycoming, 466; Mercer, 571; McKean, 39; Mifflin, 113; Monroe, 527; Pike, 338; Schuylkill, 1,749; Snyder, 624; Susquehanna 940; Tioga, 891; Union, 31; Venango, 209; Warren, 264; Montgomery, 1,098; Washington, 699; Wayne, 872; Westmoreland, 953; York, 2,044. Philadelphia, Blair, Centre, Clinton, Forest, Jefferson, Potter, and Sullivan have filled their quotas, and there are no reports from Franklin, Luzerne, and Somerset.

[For the Globe.]

Sad tidings to relate,
Another youthful brave
Has met with common fate,
Yet laurels crown his grave.

Though he did not endure
Long hard ships in the strife,
Yet fate to him was sure,
And ended with his life.

With sad and aching hearts,
His parents gave the boon,
Nor did he think to part
With them, by death, so soon.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1862. J L A

William Walker, the young brave referred to in the lines above, was a son of H. C. Walker, Alexandria. He was 20 years of age, and was killed in one of the late battles near Sharpsburg.

DIED,

In this borough on Tuesday morning, Sept. 23d, 1862, HARRY GREGG, only son of John C., and Caroline G. Watson, aged 9 months.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 27, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.25
Common and Superfine	5.00
Rye Flour	3.50
Corn Meal	$3.12½
Extra White Wheat	$1.50
Fair and Prime Red	1.31@1.38
Rye	75
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	37
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$7.00
Timothy	$1.87½
Wool	.68@75c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₿ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₿ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	60
Corn	50
Oats	28
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	12½
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	6

New Furniture Establishment,

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county we will offer at public sale on the premises at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, on

Saturday, the 25th October, 1862,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the interest of Joseph Konigmacher deceased, in the following real estate, viz:

The undivided half of a lot of ground situate in the village of Mapleton, fronting fifty feet on the Penna. Railroad, extending back in depth one hundred and eighty feet, being Lot No. 3 in the plan of said village, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, south by the Penna. Railroad, on the west by lot of John Copenhaver, and on the east by lot No. 4, having thereon a two storied frame house, with warehouse attached and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—The undivided half of 1191 acres and 122 perches of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, composed of the whole of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Samuel Walker, and parts of surveys in names of Robert Smith, James Stewart, John Stewart, James Walker, and Hugh McAllister, as described in the deed for the same from John Brewster and wife to said Joseph Konigmacher, and Jeremiah Braman, recorded in Huntingdon county in Book O, No. 2, page 268, &c., having thereon three one storied log dwelling houses, a log stable, saw mill shop, a saw mill and other improvements.—There is also a good young orchard, and about forty acres are cleared and in cultivation; the balance timber land.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser. ADAM KONIGMACHER,
W. CARPENTER,
Executors of Joseph Konigmacher, decd.

Attest: W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

ALSO—At the same time and place the undersigned, surviving partner of the late firm of Konigmacher & Bauman will sell the following real estate belonging to the said late firm, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the aforesaid village of Mapleton, adjoining land of —— Anderson and the above described lot, containing 2½ of an acre with a two storied plank dwelling house, and plank kitchen attached, thereon. Terms made known on day of sale.

JEREMIAH BAUMAN.

September 26, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—

The old "MEANS FARM" in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Stover Creek station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *ex many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one of the best farms in the county.

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN HARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the *New Duty* imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and will then at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: *John Harrira*, (Nos. Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862.-3m.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 20 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice Kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 20 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-2m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.

Sept. 29, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SAMUEL BENNER,
119th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, Sep. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1859, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
HOBE HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 5, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM BORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.	

July 22, 1862—6m.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,

Of superior quality, of the

DELAWARE,
HARTFORD PROLIFIC,
CONCORD,
DIANA,
CUYAHOGA,
ELSINGBURG,
CREVELING.

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX,

St24-2m Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials, BRUSSELS, 3ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.

J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
Sept. 24, 1862-it. Auditor.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Cedarware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

FELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the ***HUNTINGDON GLOBE.***
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-1f

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-1f.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-1f.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 3, 1862

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Those who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

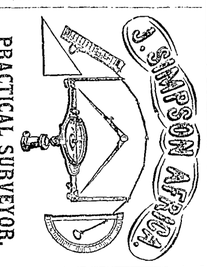
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION

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MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marbles on on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every standard size and form of Italian or Tuckern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN.—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of

Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

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LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable alphabetical index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1 00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

On the instruction, exercises, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, embracing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instructions for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GEOGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MURPHY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
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Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not cost more; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARTOW,
Presid nt of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

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Park Place, New York.
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Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

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I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me most satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
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After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '56.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Patentary, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Bough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES.

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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Oct 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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Colt's, Sharpe', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
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May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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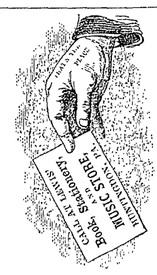

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&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

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LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

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THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

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DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

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THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bentley's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's *Drawing Room Dances*—The *Chorus Glee Book*—Tara's Harp, for sale at
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CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked *out in full* and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, *those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it*; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it